

anti-proliferation agenda during the Cold War. As of now, the fund has given away more than \$50 million, mostly for startup research and is the largest grant-making foundation in the United States focused exclusively on peace and security issues.

Sally Ann Lowengart was 12 when her family moved to San Francisco. She graduated from Sarah Lawrence College and returned to San Francisco in 1940. During the 1950s, she studied sculpture at the San Francisco Art Institute. Elegant and artistic, she could have spent her life comfortably moving in San Francisco's art and social circles. Instead, she turned her attention and her might to the issues of war, peace, and social justice.

Together with her husband Philip Lilienthal she founded the Northern California Committee of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund in 1970. She served on the regional ACLU board. She co-founded Amnesty International Western Region and was an early supporter of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines that, while she was vice chair, resulted in a global treaty and a Nobel Peace Prize in 1977. In 1990, the United Nations Association bestowed to her its Eleanor Roosevelt Humanitarian Award.

In addition to her work for peace, for social justice, and the arts, Sally Lilienthal was an active member of our community supporting progressive policies and politicians. For 30 years I was blessed with her support, her advice, and her friendship.

I extend my deepest sympathy to her family; Laurie Cohen, Liza Pike, Thomas Cohen, Matthew Royce, Steven Cohen, Sukey Lilienthal, Andrea Lilienthal, and her 11 grandchildren. I hope it is a comfort to them that so many people mourn her passing and will hold Sally in their hearts forever.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF
CREATING A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL
PARK SYSTEM AT TULE
LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague, Representative JOHN DOOLITTLE of California, to introduce legislation which is important to California, to Japanese-American communities all across the country, and to our collective understanding of history as Americans. This legislation will initiate a resource study of Tule Lake to determine whether or not it should be included as a unit of the National Park System. However, it represents so much more than just another government study.

Indeed, the information which will be produced from the examination of Tule Lake's potential for inclusion in the National Park System will begin to ease the wrongs of the past and point the way toward a future devoid of prejudice and fear. Passing this bill will help ensure that current and future generations of Americans learn from and avoid repeating the wrongs that were committed during the intern-

ment of Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent during World War II.

It has been nearly sixty-five years since President Franklin Delano Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. From Poston, Arizona—where I was born—to Minidoka, Idaho, productive and loyal Japanese Americans were interned under this executive order in camps which robbed them of their dignity, denied them the opportunity to build their lives, and undercut the very freedom which had attracted these individuals and their ancestors to America in the first place. Few can imagine such an episode occurring in a nation such as ours, which was in the midst of fighting to defeat the forces of tyranny and evil abroad.

Over the more than six decades which have passed since that fateful decision was made to imprison so many innocent people, much progress has been made to analyze, redress, and commemorate the crimes perpetrated against Japanese Americans during this dark period.

My late husband, Representative Robert T. Matsui, for example, was integral in passing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which represented a first step toward healing the wounds suffered by those who were interned. But righting the wrongs of our forebears does not absolve us of our duty to guard against their recurrence, no matter how much we may have increased our tolerance and respect for the many diverse cultures which comprise this great tapestry of a country.

Indeed, as the time of the internment becomes more and more remote, our responsibility to learn its lessons falls ever more squarely upon our shoulders. We can accomplish this solemn task by preserving the locations and structures which stood at places like Manzanar, Heart Mountain, and Tule Lake, so that our children and grandchildren can learn these lessons of tolerance, understanding, and loyalty.

Including Tule Lake Segregation Center as a part of the National Park System will add a critical element to the federal government's inventory of Japanese internment sites. Tule Lake was a camp like any other until the fall of 1943, when it was converted into a maximum-security detention center for those Japanese Americans who were deemed to be exceptionally disloyal and dangerous. The vast majority of the 18,000 internees at Tule Lake Segregation Center were there because of their answers to one of two questions on a government loyalty questionnaire, which caused them to be categorized as "disloyal." Having been uprooted from their homes in 1941, their lives were upended for a second time when they were transferred from one internment camp to the even more remote installation at Tule Lake, near the California-Oregon border.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, it is crucial that Tule Lake join sites like Manzanar and Minidoka as units of the National Park System. As a segregation center, Tule Lake embodies some of the most wrenching aspects of the internment. It was there that the unfair choices between heritage and current loyalties were most harshly forced on Japanese Americans. As such, Tule Lake represents an additional perspective to be added to the historical record of the internment. Including it as a unit

of the National Park System will ensure that the historical narrative which is unique to Tule Lake is never lost, but instead learned and understood by current and future generations.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which will help marshal the resources of the federal government to ensure that the experiences of World War II and of the internment do not simply contribute to further resentment and anger. With this legislation, we will continue to convert the pain and regret of the internment into a positive force for change in the future.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MRS.
JOSEFA CRUZ CERTEZA TO THE
GUAM COMMUNITY

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Josefa Cruz Certeza, known affectionately to her family and friends as Tan Pai, on the occasion of her 90th birthday, which she celebrates today, Monday, November 27, 2006.

Tan Pai was born and raised in the village of Piti, Guam, and currently resides in the village of Agat. Her parents are Enrique Santos and Josefa Perez Cruz. She was married to the late Delfin Quenga Certeza and has six children, 21 grandchildren and 40 great grandchildren.

On this special occasion we recognize Tan Pai's many contributions and her selfless service to our community over the past 60 years. Tan Pai is a strong Chamorro woman, and she is respected by our community as one of the eldest and few surviving Suruhanas (Traditional Healer) on our island today.

Tan Pai's life and vocation as a Suruhana began when her youngest son fell ill, and when she went to seek help for him from a Suruhana in a nearby village. That Suruhana was too busy and told Tan Pai to come back the next day. Tan Pai felt that it would be too late for her son to wait, so she decided to find a cure herself.

Tan Pai learned the techniques of massage and herbal (the Chamorro) medicine from her mother, Josefa Perez Cruz, and from her husband's grandmother, Vicenta Quidachay Quenga.

Mrs. Vicenta Quidachay Quenga had learned the practices of a Suruhana herself firsthand from her mother. Mrs. Quenga was a gifted teacher who divulged the recipes to Tan Pai. There were many known Suruhanas at that time of Tan Pai's youth, but Tan Pai did not pay close attention to their practices and gifts until the incident befell her son and her strong interest in the tradition took root.

Raised in the Chamorro and Catholic traditions, Tan Pai is strong in her faith and believes that God has granted her a special gift, the power to cure, and that she should use this gift to help others in need. Since the age of 30, Tan Pai's specialty as Suruhana was in treatment of those illnesses which were considered ailments of children (chetnot famagu'on) and she has cured (Guiya uma

amte) children of many illnesses which were traditionally treated by a Suruhana, and those of which modern medicine has no remedy. She uses massage, making medicines (using "lommock"), massage with applications of medicine, and massage with consumption of medicine.

Tan Pai was one of the Suruhanas mentioned in a manuscript, entitled, "I CheE'Cho Suruhana Yan Suruhanu (The Use of Traditional Medicine and Healers on Guam)." It was written, for review only, by three students working on a documentary at the University of Guam. The manuscript represents work over 10 years of research which began in 1981 as a student project. This project has evolved to include indigenous participation in cultural preservation and education, and has become a scholarly and scientific endeavor for the benefit of our island community.

Tan Pai has been featured as one of "The Last of the Suruhanas" in the Guahan Magazine and has received, on various occasions, local exposure from KUAM news and Guam Cable Television for her traditional Suruhana methods.

On behalf of a grateful island community, I join her children, Abeline, Bertha, Adelbert, Galo, Joseph, and Franklin, her family and friends, and all of the people of Guam, in extending a heartfelt "Dangkulo na Si Yu'os Ma'ase" to Mrs. Josefa Cruz Certeza for all of the good work she has done for our people, and for her continued selfless service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD STONES

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to bring to the attention of the Members of the House a recent tribute to Harold Stones, of Topeka, KS, that was published in the Topeka Capital-Journal.

The longtime former executive director of the Kansas Bankers Association, since retiring from that position in 1997, Harold Stones has served as special projects director for Kansas Senator PAT ROBERTS. As the Capital-Journal article details, at the age of 75, Harold continues to work diligently in the service of his fellow Kansans, working on economic development issues and serving as a liaison with Kansas military families.

I commend Harold Stones to my colleagues and encourage all to take his example to heart!

[From the Capital-Journal, Nov. 28, 2006]

STILL A "POLITICAL JUNKIE"

(By Jan Biles)

Harold Stones retired as executive vice president of the Kansas Bankers Association in 1997 after 30 years of service. But instead of taking it easy, he embarked on a second career—Kansas special projects director for Sen. Pat Roberts.

Stones, 75, of Topeka, said he had known Roberts for several years before the senator asked him to join his staff to work in the areas of economic development and military affairs.

"I will do this job as long as he wants me to," he said.

Stones grew up in a Smith County farming family who taught him the importance of voting and never shied away from politics.

"My great-grandfather was a probate judge. My grandfather was a county treasurer, and my dad was a township committee-man," he said.

After attending Fort Hays State University for a year, Stones taught in a county school for a year before joining the U.S. Air Force. When his four-year stint was over, he returned to Fort Hays State University, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees. He was hired by the university to teach speech and coach the debate team and then became director of alumni affairs and student placement.

About a decade later, in 1967, he joined the Kansas Bankers Association. When he celebrated his 25th year there, the association set up a scholarship fund in his name at Fort Hays State University. Each year, four students are awarded scholarships.

"It's a general scholarship for a child of someone who works at a Kansas bank," he said.

Stones' experience at the bankers association gave him the opportunity to learn more about the ups and downs of the Kansas economy. The 1980s were particularly hard on the state's farming, energy and banking businesses.

"Every time a farmer went (under), an ag bank went with it," he said.

Stones tapped into that experience when Roberts tapped him for a staff position. He traveled throughout Kansas to meet with local chambers of commerce and economic development groups. He now is advising Roberts on how to build a high-tech job base in the state.

When the Iraq war started, Roberts asked Stones to act as the senator's liaison with Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth and McConnell Air Force Base. He has attended dozens of deployment and welcome-home ceremonies at the military bases, as well as memorial and funeral services.

"Senator Roberts writes a letter to each family (who has lost a loved one in the war) and I hand deliver the letter and talk to them," he said.

One of the highlights of his years with the senator was traveling to Bosnia in October 1997 as a volunteer to assist in organizing a multi-ethnic, democratic Bosnia Bankers Association.

"It was a slow process, but 18 to 24 months later Bosnia established a Bosnia bankers group," he said.

Stones said he exercises on a regular basis at a local fitness center and continues to be a "political junkie"—something that would please his office-holding ancestors.

Above all, he is optimistic about where the country and state are going.

"The past is gone," he said. "Our best days are yet to come."

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B. GOULD

IV

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the words of William B. Gould IV, former Chairman of the

National Labor Relations Board and professor emeritus at Stanford University Law School. He recently wrote an article advocating changes to the National Labor Relations Act which merits inclusion in our Nation's RECORD. The following article was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on November 21, 2006, and was titled Why Labor Law Is Not Working.

America's labor law system and much of the workplace environment surrounding it are dysfunctional. But proposals about reforming the National Labor Relations Act, initially enacted as a "Bill of Rights" for workers to join unions and bargain collectively, have been bandied about without action for at least four decades. Most Americans who care about good labor-management relations have seen this movie before. Yet the Sept. 30 decision by the National Labor Relations Board that excludes many hospital charge nurses from labor law coverage as supervisors and its potential for doing the same to other professionals as well as skilled workers, is part of a new dimension to the story's plot.

For more than a half century, each new president's appointees have made the pendulum shift. But the changes, as most recently illustrated by the charge nurse decisions, take it up more than a notch; prominent management labor law firms are quickly providing Web postings about how to change the duties of employees so that they qualify for statutory exclusion. Well before this decision, the appointees of President Bush busily reinterpreted the law so as to deny many workers the opportunity for representation at the workplace.

For example, graduate teaching assistants at private universities, who function as both students and employees, were written out of the law two years ago. Prohibitions against fraternization amongst employees during non-working hours, a major avenue for self-organization, were viewed as lawful. The same applied to employer and NLRB denial of union protests in shopping malls. The collective-bargaining process was impaired by virtue of NLRB rulings that employers did not have an obligation to open their books to unions, contrary to Supreme Court mandate when the employer claims an inability to pay.

True, the law is a secondary factor in the precipitous decline in union membership to less than 13 percent of the workforce and to 7.8 percent in the private sector. Other factors—globalization, deregulation in transportation, vulnerable contingent and part-time employees, including illegal immigrants—are more significant as an explanation for labor's near-demise than the law's many weaknesses.

However, for the past 35 years, the inability of the law to provide an expeditious resolution to worker and employer complaints—and thus assurance that justice will not be denied through its delay as well as inadequate remedies, have made reform necessary long before the Bush-appointed NLRB began to work its mischief. The newly elected Democratic-led Congress should address labor-law reform.

Notwithstanding the subordinate role the law plays in the workplace malaise, respect for the law and its function are an important element in the democratic process.

This time around, however, the discussion must take into account a need for more sweeping changes which affect the agency itself. More formidable than one-sided statutory interpretations is a lack of production of cases. Ironically, as the number of cases